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Gross Anatomy of the Stomach of the Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella Dorcas*, Linnaeus, 1758)

Anatomía Integral del Estómago de la Gacela Dorcas (*Gazella Dorcas*, Linnaeus, 1758)

Hassen Jerbi*; Mohamed Bayoudh**; Marcus Clauss*** & William Pérez****

JERBI, H.; BAYOUDH, M.; CLAUSS, M. & PÉREZ, W. Gross anatomy of the stomach of the dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*, Linnaeus, 1758). *Int. J. Morphol.*, 34(4):1266-1270, 2016.

SUMMARY: The macroscopic anatomy of the stomach in four adult dorcas gazelle was described. Four adult, two male and two female dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) of the Frigya Zoological Park, Enfidha, Tunisie, were used in this study. The ruminal papillae were distributed unequally in the rumen, and were larger and more abundant within the atrium and in the two saccus cecus. The papillae were absent in dorsal part of the dorsal sac. The ruminal pillars had no papillae. The cellulae reticuli were divided and contained secondary and tertiary crests. The curvatura omasi measured 12.1 ± 0.1 cm. A comparison with literature data for sand gazelles (*Gazella subgutturosa marica*) emphasises that differences between closely related species that fill similar niches cannot be expected to follow a clear pattern, but yield an inhomogenous picture, with some measurements more tending towards a specific feeding type in the one, and some other measurements tending more towards that feeding type in the other species. We concluded that the stomach morphology of the dorcas gazelle indicates the 'cattle-type' morphophysiology representative for intermediate feeders.

KEY WORDS: Abomasum; Abdomen; Antelope; Forestomach; Proventriculus.

INTRODUCTION

The actual knowledge of the digestive anatomy of non-domestic ruminants is based on a variety of comparative (e.g. Hofmann, 1973; Langer, 1973; Hofmann, 1988) and species-specific studies (e.g. Hofmann *et al.*, 1995; Pérez *et al.*, 2015; Sauer *et al.*, 2016a), but to date the anatomy of many ruminant species has not yet been described. According to their feeding type, ruminants are classified into three groups (browsers, intermediate feeders, grazers) (Hofmann & Stewart, 1972; Hofmann, 1973; Hofmann, 1989). Some authors proposed a new classification of ruminants based on digestive morphophysiology only types: species of 'cattle-type' or 'moose-type' physiology (Clauss *et al.*, 2010a; Dittmann *et al.*, 2015). Strict browsers or 'moose-type' ruminants have homogenous rumen contents, thin rumen pillars, low reticular crests and a small omasum; in contrast 'cattle-type' ruminants have stratified rumen contents, thick rumen pillars, high reticular crests with deep cells and a large omasum (Clauss *et al.*, 2006; Clauss *et al.*, 2009; Clauss *et al.*, 2010b). 'Cattle-type' ruminants include varying amounts

of grass in their diet and may be both strict grazers or mixed feeders (Codron & Clauss, 2010).

Gazelles belong to the subfamily Antilopinae of the Bovidae family. Dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) is one of the smallest species of *Gazella* with six recognized subspecies (Groves, 1981). Dorcas gazelles ranges across Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti; Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Yemen. Dorcas gazelle inhabit a wide range of arid and semi-arid habitats, but avoid extensive areas of dunes and hyperarid areas (Cuzin, 2003; Lafontaine *et al.*, 2006).

The Dorcas gazelle was listed as vulnerable in the IUCN red list (IUCN, 2008). The dorcas gazelle is an endangered mammalian species in North Africa and their numbers have been drastically reduced during recent years due to overhunting and habitat loss. Consequently, only a

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few small and scattered populations remain in the wild (Godinho *et al.*, 2012).

Dorcas gazelles are well adapted to the harsh climate of the desert (Yom-Tov *et al.*, 1995). They withstood lack of free water for 9 - 12 days in winter and for 3 - 4 days in summer. Gazelles must drink even in winter if fed on dry food only (Ghobrial, 1976). If animals feed on Acacia leaves, the plants cover the water requirements during winter, but not during summer (Ghobrial, 1974). In Israel, Dorcas gazelles live in areas where no free water is available, and in these areas, the gazelles probably maintain their water balance by behavioral adaptations like feeding early in the morning and by feeding green leaves of Acacia (Yom-Tov *et al.*).

Dorcas gazelles feed on the flowers, leaves, and pods of Acacia trees in many of the areas they inhabit and they also feed on fruits and leaves of a variety of bushes (Ward & Saltz, 1994; Yom-Tov *et al.*).

To our knowledge, there is no available information on the macroscopic anatomy of the stomach of the dorcas gazelle, so the objective of this article was to describe the stomach of dorcas gazelle of Tunisia, North Africa.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Four adult, two male and two female dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) of the Frigya Zoological Park, Enfidha, Tunisia, were used in this study. The park keeps antelopes, giraffes and other animals in an open space of 20 hectares with grass, acacias trees and water holes. Animals grazed pastures mostly composed of *Stipa tenacissima* and each day received supplemental carrots, apples and hay.

The age of the animals ranged between 2.5 and 4 years. The body condition was excellent and the body weight was 15 ± 2.5 kg. The cause of the death was unknown but not related to digestive system, and the animals were dissected immediately after being found dead. The specimens were handled and treated according to the local Ethical Board guidelines of Ecole Vétérinaire Sidi Thabet of Tunisia. The ventral abdominal wall was removed. The stomach was removed after sectioning the oesophagus just prior to the diaphragm and the pylorus just before the duodenum. Stomach contents were measured by weighing the unopened organ and re-weighing it after it had been opened, contents rinsed with tap water, and the organ dried with paper towels. Anatomical measurements were taken following standard procedures (e.g. Hofmann *et al.*; Pérez

& Ungerfeld, 2012; Pérez *et al.*; Sauer *et al.*, 2016a); in brief, the ruminoreticulum was placed on its left side, and the height and length of the rumen and the reticulum, the length of the curvatura omasi were measured with soft measuring tape. After incision and emptying of the stomach compartments, the dimensions of the ostia intraruminale, ruminoreticulare and reticuloomasale were measured by tape; the thickness of the cranial and caudal rumen pillars, and the maximum height of the reticular crests and papillae unguiculiformes were measured with calipers. The lamina omasi were removed and counted according to their order. Terms are used in agreement with the nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (ICVGAN, 2012). Data are presented as mean \pm SEM.

RESULTS

The stomach of the dorcas gazelle was composed of the four classic compartments of the ruminants (Fig. 1). The weight of the full stomach complex was 1966 ± 321.4 g. The full weight of reticulorumen was 1658 ± 49.4 g and the empty weight was 1105 ± 35.4 g. Lengths of the dorsal and ventral sacs of the rumen were 26.5 ± 1.0 cm and 30.8 ± 0.4 cm, respectively. The height of the rumen was 30.5 ± 3.2 cm. The Saccus caecus caudoventralis was extended more caudally than the saccus caecus caudodorsalis (Fig. 1). The distance between the cardia and the most caudal part of Saccus caecus caudoventralis was 36 ± 0.5 cm.

The dorsal sac communicated with the ventral sac by the ostium intraruminale, its border was formed by the ruminal pillars, and which measured diameters were 12×12 cm. The ruminal pillar thickness was 3 mm for both the cranial and the caudal pillars. The ostium ruminoreticulare measured 7×8 cm with a perimeter of 16 cm.

The ruminal papillae were distributed unequally in the rumen (Fig. 2), and were larger and more abundant within the atrium and in the two blindsacs. The papillae were absent in dorsal part of the dorsal sac. The ruminal pillars had no papillae. The ruminal papillae gradually continued with the cristae reticuli cranially to the plica ruminoreticularis.

The height of the reticulum was 12.2 ± 2.4 cm and the craniocaudal length was 12.0 ± 0.5 cm. The maximum height of the cristae reticuli was 1.1 cm. The cellulae reticuli were divided and contained secondary and tertiary crests (Fig. 2). They were broader and deeper near the greater curvature and were becoming smaller toward the lesser curvature. The maximum length of papillae

unguiculiformes was 0.25 cm. The ostium reticuloomasale measured 2.5 ± 0.2 cm.

The weight of full omasum was 84 ± 8.6 g, and the empty weight was 55.6 ± 2.6 g. The height of this organ was 7.4 ± 3.3 cm and the craniocaudal length was 7.3 ± 0.6 cm. The curvatura omasi measured 12.1 ± 0.1 cm. The omasum had 11 primary, 5 secondary, 5 tertiary and 11 quaternary laminae omasi and the sides of the laminae were marked by the presence of the papillae omasi.

The abomasum full weight was 124 ± 8.3 g, and the empty weight was 82 ± 4.1 g. The length of the curvatura major was 29.5 ± 0.7 cm and the length of the curvatura minor was 16.9 ± 0.3 cm. The abomasum had 17 Plicae spirales abomasi, and the first one close to omaso-abomasal orifice conformed the velo abomasicum, and a small torus pyloricus was present.

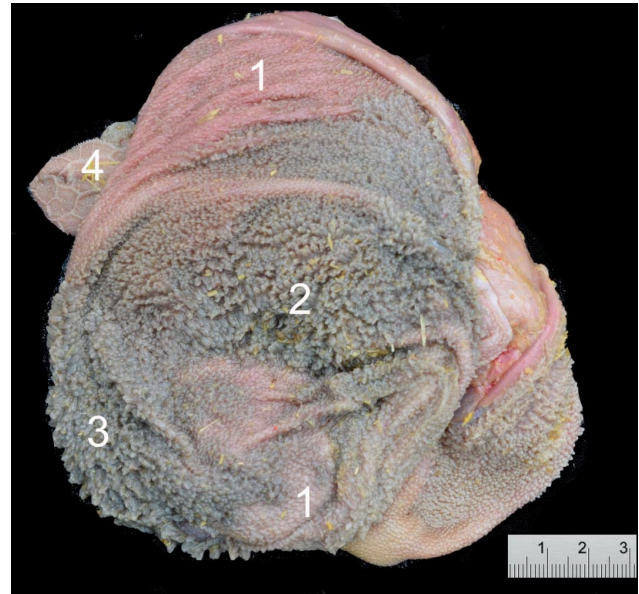


Fig. 2. Inner view of Dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) ruminoreticulum. 1: Rumen, Saccus dorsalis; 2: Rumen, Saccus ventralis; 3: Atrium ruminis; 4: Reticulum.

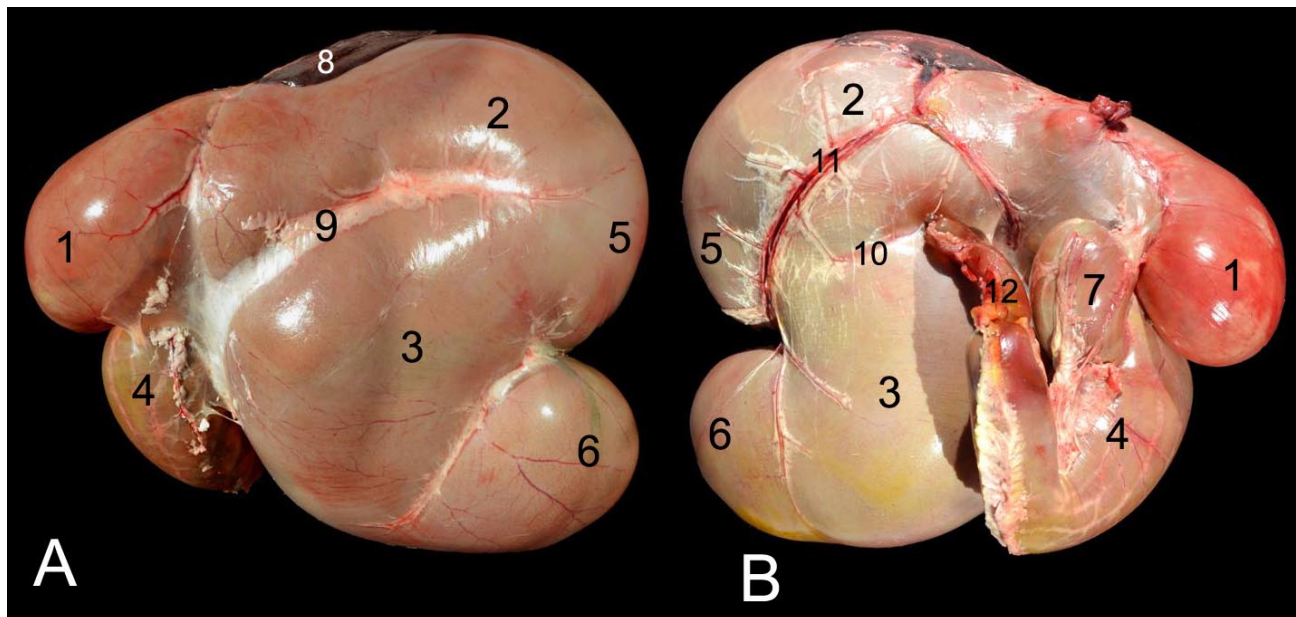


Fig. 1. A: Left view of the Dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*) stomach; B: Right view of the dorcas gazelle stomach; 1: Reticulum; 2: Rumen, Saccus dorsalis; 3: Rumen, Saccus ventralis; 4: Abomasum; 5: Rumen, Saccus cecus caudodorsalis; 6: Rumen, Saccus cecus caudoventralis; 7: Omasum; 8: Spleen; 9: Sulcus longitudinalis sinister; 10: Sulcus longitudinalis dexter; 11: Sulcus accessorius dexter; 12: Duodenum.

DISCUSSION

This is the first anatomical description of the stomach of the dorcas gazelle. An important limitation of this study is the small sample size, and the use of semi-

captive animals to study the anatomy of the stomach, although in this case the diet consisted partly of natural vegetation, the enclosure at Frigya Park was quite large

and conditions were similar to the natural habitat, with the same trees and plants.

When comparing the results of the dorcas gazelles of this study to those of sand gazelles (*Gazella subgutturosa marica*) from Sauer *et al.* (2016b), no consistent pattern is evident. Sand gazelles had higher reticular crests and thicker rumen pillars than the dorcas gazelles. Based on these measurements, the dorcas would appear as a ruminant resembling more a 'browser' than a 'grazer' in the classical categorization (Hofmann, 1973; Hofmann, 1989). Sand gazelles are considered intermediate feeders including an average of around 40 % grass in their diet (reviewed in Dittmann *et al.*), which could, in this logic, explain more developed reticular crests and rumen pillars when compared to dorcas gazelles with an estimated 25 % grass in their natural diet (Gagnon & Chew, 2000).

In contrast, the omasum of dorcas gazelles in the present study was larger than that of sand gazelles, which would lead to the opposite conclusion of a higher proportion of grass in their natural diet (Hofmann, 1973;

Langer, 1988; Clauss *et al.*, 2006). The finding of the subdivided reticular crests in dorcas gazelles is also considered typical for grazing ruminants that generally have pronounced secondary, tertiary and even quaternary crests (Hofmann, 1973; Langer, 1988). Finally, the intraruminal papillation pattern of the dorcas gazelles qualitatively resembled those of 'cattle-type' ruminant species (Clauss *et al.*, 2009) that are characterized by a higher proportion of grass in their natural diet than browsers.

The comparison of the dorcas and the sand gazelle thus exemplifies that classifying species on a variety of morphological measurements is not always straight forward, and that an inhomogeneous distribution of feeding differences between closely related species sharing a similar habitat must be expected. Typical differences related to diet are much more evident when comparing a larger number of species that also include representatives of the extreme ends of the spectrum, such as strict browsers and grazers in terms of feeding type, or 'moose-type' and 'cattle-type' ruminants in terms of fore stomach physiology.

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RESUMEN: En este estudio se describe la anatomía macroscópica del estómago de cuatro gacelas dorcas adultas. Se utilizaron cuatro animales adultos, dos machos y dos hembras (*Gazella dorcas*) del Parque Zoológico Frigya, Enfidha, Túnez. Las papilas ruminales estaban distribuidas de manera desigual en el rumen, y se observaron de mayor tamaño y abundantes dentro de la aurícula, y en ambos saccus cecus. No se observaron papilas en la parte dorsal del saco dorsal. Los reticuli cellulæ se dividieron y contenían crestas secundarias y terciarias. La curvatura omasi media $12,1 \pm 0,1$ cm. Una comparación con los datos de la literatura en gacelas de arena (*Gazella subgutturosa marica*) indica que no se puede esperar un patrón exacto en las especies estrechamente relacionadas que llenan nichos similares, pero no cuentan con una imagen homogénea. En algunas de las mediciones se observa la tendencia hacia un tipo específico de alimentación en una especie, mientras que otras medidas tienden a asociar este tipo de alimentación a otras especies. La morfología del estómago de la gacela dorcas indica que la morfofisiología de este tipo de ganado es representativa de alimentadores intermedios.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Abomaso; Abdomen; Antílope; Estómago esofágico; Proventrículo.

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